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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XII. Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 2, 1911

Knowledge is power—and the
way to keep up with modern
knowledge is to read a good
newspaper.

One Dollar a year.

No. 82

Watch This Space

R. R. COYLE - Berea, Ky.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Troubles of Royalty—New Ruler for Canada—McCurdy Lights on the Waves—Dead Lock in New York—Up to Democrats.

THE TROUBLES OF ROYALTY
It is reported that the Queen of Spain, who is now in England, may never return to the Spanish capital. It is said that the escapades of her husband, King Alfonso, in the high

life of Paris and even in London, when he visits that country, have become unendurable. And in London King George is said to be in trouble.

Not that he is failing now to live an exemplary life, but he is greatly worried over newspaper reports of his tendency to sow wild oats in his youth and is suing a certain purveyor of these stories.

COMMERCIAL CONGRESS
A Southern Commercial congress will be held in Atlanta, Ga., March (Continued on fifth page.)

WHERE SHALL WE LOOK FOR JUSTICE?

We knew it was bad, but we hadn't taken the time to look up the figures to prove it. Mr. C. S. Wilson, an old friend and associate teacher, now a clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals has done it for us. Every Kentuckian should read his article which we give all the prominence possible in this issue. Here is a quotation from it:

"Hancock county with 8,512 inhabitants has one state representative while the counties of Bell, Harlan, Leslie and Perry with a combined population of 87,344 have but one representative."

Can any one be found anywhere who will attempt to justify such discrimination? No, not in the open, but a political party can be found whose work it is, whose policy it is, and—we may add—whose crime it is.

The quotation given above doesn't show it all. Let those who want to be thoroly awakened and thoroly aroused read the entire article, and then let them engage in a little research themselves—hunt up a few more figures.

No wonder we have had Republican State officials at Frankfort and a Democratic Legislature. In the case above cited, if Hancock county has her rights in one representative, Bell, Harlan, Leslie and Perry are deprived of six. And if Warren has her rights with two, Whitley, which has none alone, but one in combination with Knox, should have two.

Likewise, if the 14th Senatorial District is entitled to one representative in the upper House, the 17th should have four senators. It is easy to see. The Democratic Party in order to hold the Legislature has had to disfranchise six-sevenths of the voters in four mountain counties, all in Whitley, and just what proportion in other counties any one who is interested can quickly determine for himself.

Of course there is no justification, but an explanation isn't hard to find. None is needed further than the one given—that the party of equal rights to all is determined "to hold the job" at whatever cost of honor, truth or justice; and so it enacts that a man that chances to live in a certain part of the mountains is only one-seventh of a man after all, or, if he chances to live in Whitley county, he isn't that much of a man—he is no man at all.

But we wouldn't be unfair. Maybe we are on the wrong track. There may be a kind of justification. Possibly it is the Republican that is no man at all. Surely a Democratic Legislature wouldn't disfranchise the Democrats in the Mountains. Ah, the secret is out! In Bell, Harlan, Leslie and Perry about one seventh of the voters are Democrats and in Whitley and Knox about one fourth. Only Democratic voters then are considered in fixing the ratio of representation.

The party of Jefferson and Jackson. No, we forget. The party of Joe Blackburn and one whom he forced into martyrdom—the party of equal rights to all Democrats, but equal to them only after the party conventions and primaries.

But our "glass house" is in danger. There is discrimination other than political and by others than Democrats. A great Commercial Congress is to be held in Atlanta, Kentucky is asked to send representatives. Governor Wilson appoints 16. How many from the Mountains? Not one.

THE FOUNDATION OF FORTUNE

The habit of saving, formed early in life, is the foundation of most fortunes.

Thrifty people patronize the bank and are enabled to accumulate money and to prosper.

The Department of Savings is a special feature of this bank. It has many depositors, both large and small. All deposits in this department draw 4% compound interest.

One dollar or more will open an account.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

FAREWELL RECEPTION TURNS TO WEDDING

IN OUR OWN STATE

Last Legal Hanging in the State—A Shocking Crime—Results of Stamp Sales—O'Rear Indersed.

A Professor from the State Agricultural College of Alabama made a visit to some central Kentucky stock farms, last week and purchased nine Hereford heifers. It is the purpose of the state to establish a breeding herd of beef cattle. Kentucky is all right in the cattle line, and Alabama thinks that the Herefords are the best for beef.

LAST HANGING

The last legal hanging in Kentucky took place at Pineville, Monday morning, the 30th. The victim was James White, a colored boy, convicted of criminally assaulting an eight year old white girl near Middlesboro, in July, 1909. White confessed the crime but the first jury failed to agree as to the death penalty.

(Continued on last page.)

(Continued on fourth page.)

February
Clearance
Sale



Men's
Women's
Children's
SHOES

As the Spring season approaches we find our shelves overstocked and no room for the new Spring and Summer goods that are coming. We must clear our store of this surplus stock, and to do so **QUICKLY** we are going to offer all we have at a reduction in the regular prices. A large part of the Winter is still to come, and high shoes may be worn for a long time. You should take advantage of our liberal reductions and buy shoes now.

Every shoe in our store is of the highest quality and workmanship. They are all new and up-to-date, and represent exceptional values both for wear and style. Look at the low prices at which we are offering these excellent shoes.

Women's Shoes

All Up-to-date. Newest Leather, Gun Metal, Kid and Patent, on fine fitting lasts.

Regular \$3.75 Shoes Now.....	\$3.00
Regular \$3.50 Shoes Now.....	2.75
Regular \$3.00 Shoes Now.....	2.35
Regular \$2.50 Shoes Now.....	2.15
Regular \$2.00 Shoes Now.....	1.60

Men's Shoes

Exceptional Values in both Dress and Work Shoes. Investigate these Prices.

Fancy Dress Shoes

Regular price \$5.00, now .	\$4.00
Regular price \$4.00, now .	3.25
Regular price \$3.50, now .	2.85
Regular price \$3.00, now .	2.35

High and Low Top Work Shoes Solid Leather

\$8.00 Shoes now .	\$6.25
6.00 Shoes now .	4.75
5.00 Shoes now .	4.00
4.00 Shoes now .	3.25
3.50 Shoes now .	2.85
3.00 Shoes now .	2.50
2.50 Shoes now .	2.15

Shoes for Boys and Girls

Here is an Opportunity for Economical Parents to Secure Good Wearing Shoes for the Children—A Like Opportunity for Those Who

Want Pretty Stylish Shoes.

BUSTER BROWN SHOES SECURITY SCHOOL SHOES

Regular price \$3.00 Now.....	\$2.35
Regular price \$2.50 Now.....	2.15
Regular price \$2.00 Now.....	1.65
Regular price \$1.75 Now.....	1.50
Regular price \$1.50 Now.....	1.25

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Prince Kropotkin has discovered the bacillus of gout. This will be glad news for old man Common People.

One of the sculptors explains that he is seeking a divorce for art's sake. He will have to show us the art.

A doctor claims to have cured hundreds of people of the drink habit by feeding them apples. Save the oranges.

It seems now to be accepted in aviation circles that the equilibrator is the sort of tail that tries to wag the dog.

Slowly but surely we are drifting along toward the time when another president's message will have to be considered.

"Just drop down and see us" will be liberal invitation if people follow the precedent set of calling in an aeroplane.

Another college boy has died of injuries received in a football game, but there is no indication that the sacrifice will be stopped. Football pays too well.

A Massachusetts scientist says that animals have no instinctive desire for destruction. This is where they differ considerably from the enlightened human contingent.

A germ-proof hospital is one of the latest and finest conceptions of millionaire generosity. Germ-proof humanity, however, would solve a very distressing problem of mortality.

Oculists declare that reading on the street cars is the cause of much eye trouble. Reading must now join quarreling and love making in the list of things to be done at home.

A church census of Chicago gives that city 900,000 regular church attendants. It would be interesting to know how many of that number are women and how many men who pass the plate.

A life convict in New York, who has invented an airship, is to be liberated from jail on bail to give him opportunity to perfect his invention. Justice in these busy days must wait on progress or run the risk of being unmercifully shoved out of the way.

Cuba proves itself abundantly capable of raising something besides political ructions. The sugar crop this year is reported excellent, which means good money and an excess of prosperity to the people. Steady application to the development of natural resources and exemption from political disturbances will make Cuba one of the wealthiest countries of its size in the world.

A Danish inventor has succeeded in lighting incandescent lamps by an electric current transmitted without wires. But a greater achievement in the use of electricity without wires will be to direct the current in such a way that it will perform the single task set for it and go nowhere else, and will be free from interference by other currents. If interference could be prevented, wireless telegraphy would be much more useful than it is today.

It would be a good idea if the resources of science could connect those disastrous ocean storms with the destructive forest fires. Then one might neutralize the other to the eventual benefit of mankind.

The biggest ship yet has just been launched in Ireland. She is a sixth of a mile long, four times longer than the height of the Edder monument. The age is running to big things of all kinds that it is difficult to realize the old maxim still holds true that it is the little things which count.

The bass this summer have been finicky in the appetite; sometimes they would take crickets, or grasshoppers; at other intervals nothing but frogs suited them; again it would be the lured little lizard or the little night-crawler which did the business. But one fact about the bass has remained constant; fried soon after being caught, he was delicious.

HAMILTON HAS A SPECTACULAR FIRE

Carr Milling Co. Plant Completely Destroyed

VERY LITTLE INSURANCE CARRIED

Origin of the Fire a Mystery—Wind Carried Sparks and Threatened Other Property, But Work of Firemen Saved It—Narrow Escapes.

Hamilton, O.—No more spectacular fire has occurred in Hamilton for years than that of the Carr Milling Co. The wind was blowing a gale and great pieces of flaming wood were carried over the thickly populated business district, accompanied by myriads of sparks, which added terror to the property owners and business concerns.

Every available foot of hose was in use.

The Carr Milling Co.'s loss is placed at \$75,000. Insurance only \$17,500. Mr. Carr is prostrated over his loss.

For a time it looked as though the immense Sohnen Maltling Co., across the street, was also doomed, but the firemen, aided by a change of the wind, were enabled to prevent further encroachment of the flames.

There is a possibility that the 60,000 bushels of wheat stored in the big elevator may not be a total loss. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as there was no fire in the furnaces; the mill having been shut down for two days.

FOUNDER D. A. R. DEAD.

Prominent in Other Societies—An Able Parliamentarian.

Washington.—Miss Mary Desha, one of the three founders of the National Association of the Daughters of the American Revolution, dropped dead on the street.

Miss Desha was of distinguished Kentucky ancestry, and employed in the patent office. She was one of the best women parliamentarians in the country.

Besides her D. A. R. affiliations Miss Desha was one of the founders of the Mary Washington Memorial association, as well as the Pocahontas Memorial association. Of the latter organization she was recording secretary from inception to the present time.

Diplomat Promoted.

Washington.—Dr. Luis Toledó Herarte, the Guatemalan minister to the United States, has been appointed minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet of that country. He is now in Guatemala City. Secretary of State Knox received a telegram from him announcing his appointment.

Woman Suffrage Favored.

Indianapolis.—The judiciary committee of the senate reported favorably a bill providing for woman's suffrage in municipal elections. Senator Royce of Terre Haute, is chairman of the committee.

Washington.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh presented a list of \$7,500 in claims due Eastern Kentuckians from the government. The money was awarded as damages for land inundated and the judgments were affirmed by the supreme court. The judgments are Lucinda Grizzard, \$1,500; Lizzie Sewall, \$4,000; Cora Welch, \$200.

Cave City.—Joe Bruce, 17, was found alongside of the L. & N. railroad tracks with his head crushed and in an unconscious condition. He died later. It is believed he fell from a train.

Self-Confessed Robber.

Louisville.—Henry W. Tschiffley, voluntary prisoner at Paris, Texas, asserting that he robbed the postoffice at Glenarm, Ky., is a son of the late Rev. Louis E. Tschiffley, a former rector of the Grace Lutheran church, this city. He was express agent at Glenarm, as well as holding the postmastership there.

Carrie Nation Dying.

Eureka Springs, Ark.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the noted temperance leader, is reported rapidly sinking and her death is imminent.

New Governor Named.

Mexico City.—Col. Miguel Ahumada, governor of Jalisco, has been named to succeed Alvaro Terrazas as governor pro tem. of Chihuahua. Enrico Creel, secretary of foreign relations, still remains the constitutional governor of the state.

London.—John Lockwood Kipling, father of Rudyard Kipling, the noted author, died at his home at Tisbury.

Noted Painter Dead.

London.—John MacWhirter, the painter, died here. He was born near Edinburgh 74 years ago.

Railroad Man Dead.

Washington.—Col. H. L. Russell, vice president and general manager of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, and one of the best-known men in the south, died of pneumonia. Col. Russell came to Washington two days ago to confer with President Finley, of the Southern railway, of which the Mobile & Ohio is a subsidiary line.

SPYING FOR OTHER WORLDS TO CONQUER



CANADIAN PACT OUT

AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND DOMINION SENT TO CONGRESS.

MANY ARTICLES ON FREE LIST

Farm Products and Live Animals for the Market Are Included in Tariff Changes—Taft Urges Confirmation of Treaty.

Washington.—The new reciprocity pact recently agreed to between representatives of the United States and Canada governments was made public Thursday, both in Washington and Ottawa.

President Taft sent it to congress with an extended message urging the confirmation of the proposed treaty. The state department gave out a summary of the tariff changes provided for, which in part is as follows:

"The basis of the agreement is this: Reciprocity on leading food products, such as wheat and other grains; dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables, fish of all kinds, eggs and poultry, cattle, sheep and other live animals. Also certain commodities now free in one country are to be made free by the other, such as cottonseed oil by Canada and rough lumber by the United States. Tin and tin plates, now dutiable in countries are made mutually free.

"Barbed wire fencing, now exempted from duty by Canada is also exempted by the United States. Some raw materials, such as mica and gypsum, which enter into numerous industries, are to be made free by the United States. Printing paper is to become free on the removal of all restrictions on the exportation of pulpwood.

"Mutually reduced identical rates on secondary food products, such as fresh meats, canned meats, bacon and hams, lard and lard compound, canned vegetables, flour, cereals, preparations and other foodstuffs, partly manufactured.

"Mutually reduced rates on a list of manufactured commodities, which includes motor vehicles, cutlery, clocks and watches, sanitary fixtures, satchels and similar leather goods, plate glass, brass band instruments, printing ink and miscellaneous articles. Agricultural implements, such as plows, harrows, threshing machines and drills are reduced by Canada to the United States rates.

"A small list of articles is given as special by each country. Canada reduces coal to 45 cents per ton, and cement to 11 cents per 100 pounds.

"The United States reduces iron ore to ten cents per ton, lowers the rate on aluminum products and on dressed lumber.

Total amount of duties to be remitted by the United States, \$4,850,000. Duties to be remitted by Canada \$2,560,000. Value of articles now dutiable which the United States proposes to make free, \$9,811,000, equal to 76.4 per cent. Value of dutiable articles on which the United States proposed to reduce duties, \$7,521,000, equal to 14.4 per cent. Value of articles imported into the United States, which are affected by the reciprocal agreement, \$47,333,000, equal to 91 per cent.

The treaty and message will go to the committee on foreign relations.

JUDGE ADMITS USING CASH

Kimbrough of Danville Says Payments Were Legitimate Liquidations of Campaign Expenses.

Danville, Ill.—One of the most dramatic situations Vermilion county has ever witnessed was enacted here Thursday when Judge E. R. E. Kimbrough testified as to vote trafficking before a grand jury which he himself had instructed to investigate the matter.

Every effort was made to safeguard the secrets of the grand jury room. Special bailiffs guarded the door.

Just prior to entering the jury chamber Judge Kimbrough admitted the truth of the reported distribution of bags of money on election day.

"It is true that I went around the city on election day," said Judge Kimbrough. "The method in Danville has always been to pay off the organization workers on election day.

"I deny absolutely that the money distributed from the automobile was to purchase votes. It was for organization purposes, a legitimate campaign expense."

Judge Kimbrough was before the grand jury 77 minutes.

Mayor Platt followed Judge Kimbrough into the juryroom. His stay before the jurymen was very brief.

Schenk Jury Disagrees.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The jurymen in the case of Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenck, charged with poisoning her husband, John O. Schenck, reported Thursday that they were unable to agree and were discharged. The jury stood 11 to 1 for acquittal.

Taft Plans Trip to South.

Washington.—Early in March, immediately after congress adjourns, President Taft will make a short swing through the south, winding up at his home town, Cincinnati, where he will spend several days before returning to the national capital. The places he expects to stay at are Anderson, S. C.; Atlanta, Nashville, Chattanooga and Cleveland. He will be in Atlanta March 19, addressing the Southern Commercial congress. In Cincinnati he will speak to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick March 17.

ELIJAH'S VICTORY

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 12, 1911

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings 18: 12-16.

Memory Verse—13.

GOLDEN TEXT—“Choose you this day who ye will serve”—Josh. 24:15.

TIME—Three to three and one-half years after Elijah first warned Ahab between B. C. 939-930 or 878-859.

PLACE—The Great meeting was on Mount Carmel, near its summit. The situation so far from the capital would leave the meeting unobstructed by the city hooligans and Jezebel's influence.

St. James in his epistle tells us that Elijah had prayed earnestly that it might not rain, because the famine seemed to be the only way by which people could be brought to repentance, and that now, at the end of three years and a half, he again prayed that it might rain.

His heart was full of pity. He saw signs of repentance. The time was ripe for reform; and Elijah prayed to God for the blessed rain. God saw too. But it was wisest and most effective for all that the rain should come from God in answer to the prophet's prayer. For the fact that the prophet came from the true God through his prophet would complete the work of the famine and draw men to the giver of the blessing.

Elijah sent for the king to come to him. The prophet was the greater and had more power. That Ahab came at all, shows that he recognized the power of the prophet, and of the true God; and that he had been humbled by the famine experience. Ahab's first words were: "Are thou he that troubleth Israel?" He had no word to say of his own sin; he forgot the iniquity of the people of the land, in which he had been the leader; he took no note of the hand of Jehovah in the calamity, and spoke as if the whole matter had been a mere personal difference between him and Elijah. Elijah replied, "I have not troubled Israel; but thou, and thy father's house." Elijah then proposed that the question as to who was the true God should be put to a fair and satisfactory test.

They built an altar, placed the sacrificial bullock upon it, and put no fire under it. There were too many eyes upon them for any trickery, and not knowing what kind of a test was to be expected, they had no opportunity to prepare for any deceit. It would almost seem as if tricks not unlike that practiced year after year at the Greek Easter at Jerusalem were familiar to that age. Some of the fathers expressly state that the idolatrous priests of an earlier time were accustomed to set fire to the sacrifice from hollow places concealed beneath their altar, but that he had died from suffocation." They called on Baal till mid day, and yet no answer of fire came. Elijah mocked them. He held up the mirror before them and pointed out to the people the real situation.

They grew frenzied in their excitement, and cut themselves with their weapons. Herodion describes the dance of Heliogabalus round the altar of the Eumenes sun-god, and Apuleius describes at length the fanatic leaping and gashings of the execrable Galli. Their feeling was that God was well pleased with such tortures and pains.

The only sufferings with which God is pleased are those which men undergo for the sake of helping and saving their fellow men; such as Christ's sufferings on the cross, and Paul's sufferings to give men the Gospel.

They prophesied and cried in wild ecstasies, like those in ancient time who thus in excited frenzies pretended to be filled with the power of their deities.

There was no answer, though they continued their exertions till the time of the offering of the evening oblation.

And Elijah said, "Come near unto me," so that they could see and hear, and could know that there was no concealment or trickery.

He repaired the altar of the Lord that was broken down. On this altar the wood and the sacrifice were laid. The fire of the Lord fell, not an accidental stroke of lightning, for the sky was clear of cloud. It was simply the direct act of God's will upon the laws of nature. No mere natural act such as Baalites or anyone else could do, would prove that it was God himself who was summoning them to obedience.

It would be a strange God and Father, that could not use his own laws of Nature to produce a moral effect. The proof was the more decisive because the divine fire not only consumed the offering, but the water and the very stones of the altar.

The people fell on their faces, and they said, "The Lord, he is God! The Lord, he is God."

This was a decisive, yet no mere sudden change; but one for which the famine, announced from God, had for three years been preparing them; just as the fire on the day of Pentecost came to disciples who had had three years of training under Jesus.

Elijah went up to the highest point of Carmel where a wide horizon of the sea was visible, and prayed for rain,

KENTUCKY STATE NEWS

MAY REMAIN FOURTH CLASS.

Citizens Attack Constitutionality of Act of Legislature.

Somerset.—A sensation was sprung by the filing of a suit of injunction in the Pukaski circuit court against the city council and the city assessors to prevent them from taking an assessment of the city until April. The real issue is to prevent Somerset from being declared a city of the third class.

The petition sets up the fact that the act of the legislature in placing Somerset in the third class is in direct violation of the state constitution, because Somerset did not then, and does not now, have the requisite number of inhabitants to entitle it to be classed as a city above the fourth class, where it has been for years. The petition sets out that no enumeration was made to ascertain the population before the bill passed the legislature, and that the federal enumeration, taken since that time, shows that Somerset has only 4,500 population, or just a little more than one-half the required number.

WILL ISSUE MAGAZINE.

Lexington.—The students of the College of Law of State university have decided to publish a monthly magazine. The name for the new publication and the date of its initial number will be decided on in a few days. Judges Lafferty and Chalkley, heads of the college, heartily approve of the plan. All the work of gathering material and editing will be done by the students and by members of the College of Law. An effort will be made to secure an extensive circulation among the lawyers of the state.

BANK WILL RESUME.

Wheeling.—T. Scott Mayes was interviewed relative to the condition of the Central bank, which closed its doors recently. Mr. Mayes, in conjunction with Mr. Ramey, of the secretary of state's office, has made a very thorough investigation of the bank's affairs, and reports that nothing wrong was found, the only trouble being a lack of available funds. A levy has been made, and the bank will resume operation.

AGRICULTURAL TRAIN.

Three Cars Will Make Twenty-Five Stops on Q. & C.

Lexington.—Following the example of a number of western agricultural institutions, the College of Agriculture of State university has decided, in cooperation with the Southern railroad, to run an agricultural demonstration train over the lines of that system in Kentucky, beginning March 6, and continuing one week. The train will make about 25 stops on the trip, each stop lasting one hour, during which time the farmers in that section are invited to come on board and witness several scientific demonstrations and hear short lectures on agricultural topics.

Three cars will compose the train—one baggage car, a combination dining and sleeping car and a coach fitted up as a place to deliver lectures in case the weather does not permit the speakers and listeners to remain in the open air.

The demonstration train will start from Cincinnati March 6, and will run on the line of the Queen & Crescent to the southern boundary of the state, after which it will return to Lexington and go on the Southern to Louisville, Danville, Georgetown and all intermediate towns.

HEAVY DEATH RATE.

Lexington.—If the records of the city clerk for the year 1910 can be taken as a basis of comparison, Lexington is doomed to eventual extinction by race suicide. The annual report of Clerk J. E. Cassidy, which has just been submitted to the board of health, shows that during the year 1910 the deaths of residents were more than three to one greater than the number of births in resident families. There were only 212 births and 666 deaths.

Connerton.—W. D. Windom, of Washington, D. C., an agent of the post office department, was in the city looking over the sites offered for the new federal building.

PROMOTING ELECTRIC LINE.

Shelbyville.—Capt. N. B. Waugh is the promoter of an electric line between Shelbyville and Mt. Eden, and he is actively at work on the proposition. He states positively that he can secure sufficient capital to build the road if the property owners along the line will donate the right of way.

WILL SERVE WITHOUT PAY.

Winchester.—It was resolved that the Democratic committee of Clark county hereby agrees to appoint election officers in every precinct in Clark county for the state primary, to be held on May 27, 1911, who will serve without pay.

STATE ENCAMPMENT.

In May Knights Templar Will Gather in Lexington.

Lexington.—Webb commandery, of this city, has begun preparations for the state encampment of Knights Templar to be held here May 17 and 18. An executive committee was organized, with John C. Cramer chairman. Subcommittees were also selected.

A number of the larger commanderies in the state are already engaging headquarters, and the local knights expect a greater number of swords in line than was ever witnessed at an annual meeting before. Some of the most prominent Templars in the United States, among them the present head of the order, William B. Melish, of Cincinnati, the present grand master of the grand encampment of the United States, will be the guests of Webb commandery during the encampment.

NEW PENCIL FACTORY.

Farmer Getting New Wire Fences For Old Cedar Rails and Posts.

Burnside.—All of the machinery has been received for the lead pencil manufacturing plant and is being installed. About 50 people will be employed in the factory, many of whom will be girls, besides the force which will be in the field. This plant will manufacture cedar into the product ready for the lead to be inserted. It will be shipped to Germany for the lead and finishing touches. Thousands of old cedar rails are being taken from fences, they having been made years ago from the very best of this product, and will be used in the new enterprise. Cedar posts in many instances are being removed and a new wire fence put in the place of the old cedar one by the company for the farmers in exchange for the posts which will be used in manufacturing the lead pencils.

The Burnside factory will be the only one of its kind in Kentucky and among the very few in the whole south.

Condensed News

CHURCH SUES CHURCH.

Elizabethtown.—An interesting suit was filed in the Hardin circuit court in which the trustees of the White Mills Methodist church congregation are plaintiffs and the trustees of the Christian church denomination defendants. The two congregations jointly owned the White Mills Union church and the Methodists are seeking to recover from the Christians the latter's pro rata of the expenses of recent repairs on the edifice.

MOONSHINE IN A TREE.

Whitesburg.—United States Marshal W. L. Short and a posse of Richmonders returned from a moonshine raid in Leslie and Perry counties, where they cut three pioneer stills, one of which was located in the branch of a heavy topped pine tree. The alleged moonshiner in this unique location, Sol Penders, was apprehended and brought here for trial.

FORMER SENATOR DEAD.

Lebanon.—Hon. Harry Lancaster, former senator from this district, died at his home of heart trouble. Senator Lancaster was 40 years old at the time of his death. For many years he was deputy circuit clerk of this county and private secretary to the Hon. D. H. Smith during the entire time he was congressman from this district.

TO CONDUCT MODEL FARM.

Danville.—Spokane Lyons, of Louisville, who is a student in Central University, of this city, has closed a deal whereby he will conduct a large model farm in the vicinity of Louisville following the completion of his education. He will take a full course in the agricultural department of the University of Iowa after graduating here.

ROOMING HOUSE BURNED.

Paden City.—A movement has been started for incorporation of this town.

Richmond.—The Richmond steam laundry, one of the oldest industries of this city, has made an assignment.

Louisville.—Congressman Swagar Sherley, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is able to walk.

Franklin.—John C. Claypool, representative from this county, sold two Durac hogs, one weighing 800 and the other 730 pounds.

Perryville.—A mad dog is believed to have bitten over a hundred others. It is estimated that there are 700 dogs in the village, and all will be killed.

Louisville.—More than 70 men have been accepted for enlistment in the United States army at the local recruiting station during the present month.

Cynthiana.—Dallas Chinn, 66, died after a lingering illness. He was a cousin of Col. Jack Chinn. Mr. Chinn was a Confederate soldier in Morgan's command.

Louisville.—Thomas B. Raffert, painter, 38, was fatally injured, probably, when he fell from a building alighting on his head, and sustaining a fracture of the skull.

Frankfort.—A number of citizens of Frankfort have organized another bank. Its capital is fixed at \$15,000. The officers are Harvey Jones, president; James W. Kemper, cashier.

Richmond.—The Fish-Welsh mural, under a change of venue to Nicholasville, was called January 30. This promises to be one of the most noted trials in the history of the state.

Franklin.—A milk-white opossum, the first ever seen here, was offered for sale by W. B. Sudder. He said he never saw any before that had not at least one black spot.

Glasgow.—Relatives here were notified of the burning to death of a 3-year-old son of John Prewitt, a farmer of near Dry Fork. The father was burning broom sage in a field and the child's clothing ignited.

Glendale.—The grocery store of S. R. Lee was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$2,200 with an insurance of \$1,150. Damage to the amount of \$600 was done to the adjoining buildings. The fire originated from the explosion of a gasoline torch.

Frankfort.—One cent and costs constituted the fine imposed upon John Wiles for permitting his son, Harold, under 14, to work in a tobacco warehouse. T. C. Geary, proprietor, was fined \$5 and costs. The prosecution was made by Pat Filburn, labor inspector.

VALUATION RAISED.

Frankfort.—An increase of \$2,000 a mile of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad was made by the state board of valuation and assessment. The value was fixed at \$16,000 a mile in 1910 and at \$18,000 a mile in 1911. The total franchise was fixed at \$9,610,120, from which there must be deducted \$6,950,800 of tangible property, leaving the net franchise at \$3,659,320, which is an increase over last year. The net franchise in 1910 was \$3,168,840.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR UNCLE SAM

Three Handsome Structures Are To Be ERECTED in Washington for Departments.

TARIFF PLAN IS IN DANGER

Republicans of One Nation in House May Defeat Commission Bill—Arizona's Radical Constitution Imperils Territory's Admission to the Union.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—The government board of architectural award has passed judgment on the plans of the architects who entered into competition for selection as the designers of the three great new government buildings which soon are to be erected.

It is the government's intention to erect new buildings for the departments of commerce and labor, of justice, and of state, between Ohio avenue and The Mall, which stretches its green way from the capitol to the monument.

The money for the structures already has been appropriated. It amounts to about \$8,000,000. Authority has been given for the employment of architects and for the prosecution of the building work.

At the time that the government officials considered the project of deciding upon plans for the three great new buildings it was determined that only the best talent the country produced should be brought to bear in making the selections for plans. Three committees of five, one for each building, were named to study the preliminary plans from which a final selection should be made. None of the men appointed as judges had been in the field of competition, and all of them were distinguished in architectural work.

Entering into the competition were 57 architects, 19 to each building. The intention was not to secure fully developed plans, but evidences of skill in directing such elements of preliminary planning as would show that the ultimate work was certain to hold both beauty and strength.

Uncle Sam's Extensive Plan.

When the jurors were ready to begin the work of passing judgment on the plans submitted, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh took them into his office and told them that the present project was the beginning of the work of taking over the whole south side of Pennsylvania avenue for government purposes, and he impressed upon them the necessity of seeing to it that the plans which they approved were not only of high excellence, but were in artistic sympathy with the great scheme of a government park which was to be added to the grounds of The Mall and to occupy all the section south of Pennsylvania avenue now given over to business interests.

The building for the department of commerce and labor will be the largest of the three new structures. It will be five stories high while the others are to be only three. It will be 503 feet long with a depth of 300 feet.

The elevation shows a plain facade, the chief feature of which is a row of 28 attached columns. The building probably will be of marble.

An interior feature of the department of commerce and labor building will be a huge aquarium in the center, in which will be shown an exhibit of the bureau of fisheries. Today this is one of the most interesting sights in the city, but in a far off section of the town and comparatively few people know of its existence.

Beauty of the Designs.

It is virtually impossible with a layman's pen to give an adequate idea of the beauty of the designs which are now on exhibition in the treasury building. A fine detail of the facade of the structure intended to house the state department is eight Corinthian columns flanked on either side by six Doric columns. The four sides will present to the view 56 Doric columns, some attached and others standing absolutely free.

In the state department building there will be a great dining room with a reception room on one side and a smoking room on the other. The head of the state department has occasion at times to pay honor to foreign guests of distinction, and the innovation of the banquet hall with all the necessary adjuncts of kitchens and pantries will enable the department, by entertaining in its own building, to give an entirely official significance to the receptions which the necessities of diplomacy entail upon the representatives of the great government when representatives of other great governments are on visiting bent.

May Beat Commission Bill.

Tariff commission legislation is in danger. It has been pointed out that before this some of the Republicans on one of the factions in the house were opposed to the bill in the form in which President Taft has given it endorsement. It may be now that these Republicans will succeed in making such changes in the measure that it will not receive final endorsement.

President Taft is emulating the Roosevelt strenuous in his endeavor to get the factions together on the Longworth bill, which more nearly meets his views of the form which the legislation should take. The Democrats will not feel at all bad if the

Republicans continue to disagree until the end, for if tariff commission legislation is not enacted at this session the present minority party in the house believes that it will be easier for it next year to undertake downward tariff revision with a greater assurance of winning the approval of the country.

Appropriation May Be Cut.

It is even possible that the present tariff board may pass out of existence because of the refusal of congress to appropriate \$50,000 for the continuance of its work. There is a disposition to cut the proposed sum in half and if this is done, while the board can continue its work for some time, its funds will disappear comparatively early and it will be necessary to ask a Democratic house for a further appropriation, and it may be that the Democrats, intent on tariff revision according to their own views, will refuse to vote the money.

If course if a tariff commission is authorized the present board will disappear, but it may be that the three members who constitute it will obtain membership in the commission. The tariff is still by far the most momentous if not the most sensational matter before congress. It is sure of a life of perplexity to the parties long after the Lorimer case has been forgotten and long after Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Pinchot have passed from public attention.

President Takes Long Walks.

President Taft ever since he has been in office has shown a fondness for automobile riding and touring. It is nothing at all unusual for him to take spins on the country roads in the late evening hours after the day's work and the early evening's social engagements have been closed. Recently, however, the president has shown a return of his early walking impulses. Possibly he feels that he needs exercise, for at this season of the year the golf links are hardly "habitable." Occasionally Mr. Taft takes a walk which rivals in length some of those which were taken almost daily by his predecessor in office. Mr. Taft, unlike Mr. Roosevelt, however, does not attempt to scale cliffs or to swim streams, but content himself with a quiet pace along the smooth highways.

Occasionally the president walks across Highway bridge over the Potowmac, which is a good, long pedestrian trip in itself, and then extends his journey to Arlington or Fort Myer, and turns to retrace his steps to the White House. The president weighs over 300 pounds, but he is active and remarkably light on his feet.

Statehood for Arizona in Peril.

The wonder is in Washington it, after years of striving for sisterly recognition, Arizona is going to be left out of the Union of the states for some time to come. In about two weeks the people of Arizona will vote on the adoption of the state constitution which was drawn up at the constitutional convention. If the document in its present form is sanctioned the friends of statehood fear that the president and the congress of the United States will interpose a veto and that the territory will be obliged to wait much longer before it can become a state.

The progressive Republicans in Congress say that it is the old time reaction which is manifesting itself in a disposition to refuse to sanction the constitution of Arizona in its present form. The conservative Republicans, and the president, too, for that matter, say that they are opposed to Arizona's constitution principally because it makes the recall applicable to offices so that if a judge renders a decision which is unpopular, even though it be founded on sound law, he can be kicked off the bench "simply because he has seen fit to do his duty."

Progressives Say Stand Firm.

Many of the progressive senators have written letters to the Arizona people telling them to stand by their cause, that the constitution is simply progressive, and not radical, and that it would be better for the territory to remain out of the Union for a while, certain that it will get in eventually under the conditions that it desires, rather than to yield anything to the clamor of reaction.

Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon, whose influence it is said was largely responsible for the election of a progressive majority in the Arizona constitutional convention, has written a letter to President Taft, who presided at the convention and in it he says this:

The question of whether the president will or will not approve the Arizona constitution should be wholly immaterial. The people of Arizona had better lose statehood than yield the control of their own state government. Dictation from one man in Washington should be as distasteful to the people of Arizona as dictation from London was to the American colonists.

President Taft before long will appoint the members of an international joint commission provided for under a treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The members of the commission will attempt to settle boundary questions and water power right disputes between this country and Canada.

The terms of the international treaty contain one curious feature. The commissioners are given the right to fix their own salaries. The wonder is just what the limit of modesty will be. It is understood that one or two members of congress who failed of recognition will be named for positions on the commission. Representatives and senators receive \$7,500 a year as a salary. The question which is agitating Washington in an amused way is whether or not these officials of government when they become international commissioners, will be content with the pay which they drew as representatives of only one nation.

MATERIAL GAINS

Trade Conditions Show Marked Improvement, But Are Still Below the Average—More Failures Reported.

New York.—R. C. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade said:

There has been a distinct improvement in the directions in which the progress of business contractions has been most pronounced. This has contributed notably to the growth of confidence, without which active enterprise is impossible. The larger activity in iron and steel, shaped to some extent by the other industries, the better feeling exhibited in the financial markets and the increased confidence resulting therefrom,

Red Cross Shoe

Women with the
tenderest feet can
wear this dress shoe.

It bends with your
foot, follows every move-
ment just as a glove
moves with your hand.
You wouldn't believe a
shoe could be so comfortable. Try it—See
how different a fashionable style like
this feels in the Red Cross Shoe.
High Shoes \$4, \$4.50 and \$5. Ox-
fords \$3.50 and \$4.



COYLE'S DRY GOODS STORE

You pay less

or get more

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 182

OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life and Accident

Insurance

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound Local

Knoxville 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.

BEREA 1:29 p. m. 3:57 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local

Cincinnati 6:40 a. m. 8:25 p. m.

BEREA 11:59 a. m. 12:29 p. m.

Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Trains.

Stop to let off and take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.

BEREA 11:44 a. m.

North Bound

BEREA 4:56 p. m.

Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.

Miss Nannie Robinson who has been attending school at Beckley, W. Va., has returned to Berea for an extended visit.

Miss Lillian Maupin of Richmond is visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. B. Harris has returned home after two months' absence. Mr. Harris is a traveling salesman for the Globe Fertilizer Co.

FOUND: A gold seal ring with initials. Inquire at Citizen office.

Mr. Robert Sharp, a former resident of Berea who has been in Kansas for the past five years, is visiting in Berea.

Miss Annie B. Murray left Saturday noon for a few days' visit in Lexington with Miss Carr who was here some time ago.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Shadoin entertained at dinner, Saturday evening, the Misses Greenlee, Roesche, Newton and Beecher and the Misses Smith, Porter, Marlatt and Wright.

Don't miss Rhodus and Hayes' Big Show Sale.

Mr. T. P. Wyatt has purchased the property of Mr. Chas. Hanson. Mrs. Hanson and family expect to join Mr. Hanson, who is now in Oregon, the first of March.

Mr. Allen Wallace and wife are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wallace.

Miss Grace Adams who is a nurse in the Gibson Hospital is in Berea.

Miss Margaret Dooley who has been ill with typhoid, at the hospital, was able to be taken home, Monday.

Bargain Day

2:00 p. m.
SATURDAY
FEB. 4

MRS. EARLY

THE CITIZEN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
For other stock, a registered Percheron Stallion, five years old, weighs about 1700 lbs.

J. W. Herndon,
R. R. No. 1. Berea, Ky.

FARM FOR SALE

17 acres mostly under cultivation.
House, stable, fine spring, good land,
close to pike, two miles from Berea.
\$300. Terms easy. Inquire at The
Citizen office.

BEST THINGS WORTH THE PRICE.
Alcott: The best things are all
too cheaply purchased by a lifetime's
toll.

FOR YOUR
Groceries and Candles
GO TO

TATUM'S

3 lbs Prunes - - - 25c

4 lbs. Dried Apples - - - 25c

3 lbs. Dried Peaches, best 25c

6 Bars Soap - - - 25c

Fells Naptha, Ideal,
Cleaneasy, Ivory.

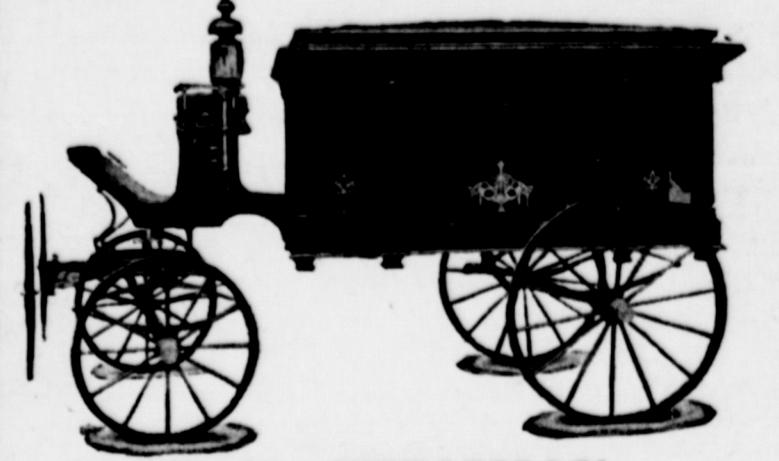
Lenox and Delphine, 3 for 10c

Navy Beans - 5c per pound

Colored Beans, 3½c per pound

Ideal Patent Flour - - - 65c

Fairy Patent - - - 65c



R. H. CHRISMAN

Funeral Director and Embalming

A Complete Line of Modern Funeral Supplies

SPECIAL SERVICE DAY OR NIGHT.

Day Phone 26

Night 46.

FAREWELL RECEPTION TURNS TO WEDDING

(Continued from first page)

or appeared again and this time we managed to gather that Miss Robinson's substitute was on the ground and that she was going away to get her "Dartmouth Degree." This statement occurs in The Citizen in another column, for we insert such things just as they come to us, but we put our own interpretation upon the expression, "Dartmouth Degree."

Those interested in good roads should read the article on page 7, and for the children we have a poem on the last page, but it will do for grown-ups too.

In our editorial we have called attention to Mr. Wilson's article on the need of Redistricting, and we hope it will have due consideration.

Of course no one will want to miss the Bible articles.

THE LYCEUM COURSE

GOOD THINGS COMING

The students and citizens of Berea have enjoyed many treats in the way of Lyceum entertainments and lectures in the past, but there have probably never been four numbers in succession of so high a class as those offered this winter.

Realizing that an unusually large number of lectures and sermons of an instructive and uplifting nature are brought to our people through other channels, the committee are presenting only numbers of an entertaining character in this course.

On Feb. 4th Montaville Flowers, one of the foremost Readers on the American Lyceum platform today, gives Ben Hur, perhaps the most generally appreciated reading presented to the public, on account of the familiarity of its historic setting.

One week later, Feb. 11, the Bartolotta Concert company comes. The wonderful voice of Mr. Bartolotta is the leading attraction, though Mr. Gaylord Yost, the violinist, is second to few players in our country.

The greatest number of all, however, will doubtless be Skovgaard, the great Danish violinist with his \$13,000 violin and a world wide name as master of his most charming instrument. He is supported by a singer and pianist of marked ability.

The course closes with Packard, the greatest platform cartoonist. He will present an evening of fun and wonder never to be forgotten.

This course costs more than any ever given in Berea but the price of season tickets remains unchanged. Only 75 cents for the four.

This seems a very small amount, only 18-34 cents for each number, but we rely upon the support of a very large number of friends in town and school to make good the risk we have taken for the good of the community.

The Committee.

The Bahamas

The Bahamas have no descendants now of the Indians whom Columbus found there. They were carried away by the Spaniards to work in mines and pearl fisheries elsewhere, when they were not ruthlessly exterminated.

Of the white population many are the descendants of the Loyalists of Georgia and South Carolina who fled hither when the United States became independent. The blacks' speech presents one specially curious feature: they exchange their *va* and *we*, exactly as the Londoner did when Mr. Weller insisted upon spelling his name with a "We."

BUGGIES

QUANTITY - QUALITY - EQUALITY

A Carload of Banner Buggies at Welch's

Anything you want in Carts, Buggies and Surveys can now be had at a reasonable price. We absolutely guarantee the Full Wrought Hickory gear, the indestructible Banner body and the well made wheels, and with this guarantee goes the high class finish only known to our line of buggies.

Try One and We Will Show You

WELCH'S

Judge Lewis' courts are over and he has returned to his home in Berea.

Do your spring sewing now, before the rush comes. I have my new stock of spring gingham, laces, embroideries, insertions, yokes and flounces.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Bennett Fowler and wife are happy over the arrival of an eight pound girl.

The ten year old son of Thomas Easley died on the 28th inst.

Lee Peters has moved to Kingston. L. L. Shadoin will soon move from Boone street to Chestnut street.

Judge John Cook of Letcher County stopped over with Judge Lewis for a few days on his way home from Lexington.

Andrew Robinson of Berea and Flossie Smith of Cartersville were married in Richmond on the 28th inst.

The remains of W. J. Dougherty, a prominent business man of Valley View, were brought to Berea, Monday, and carried to Kerby Knob for interment, Tuesday.

J. J. Martin of Rockford was in town, Monday.

Albert Powell has returned from a trip to Jackson Co.

Rev. Parsons will spend a few weeks with his daughter, Mrs. Sallie Fowler, in Berea.

J. K. Baker is in Jackson County on business.

Boys, bring your rubber and iron to J. S. Gott, on Depot Street for high prices.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Lucas and Mrs. Bert Ramsey returned from Cement, Okla., Wednesday morning, where they had been called to see Mr. J. B. Lucas, a former citizen of Berea, who was very sick.

Miss Anna C. Georgia of Sidney, N. Y., is here to take Miss Robinson's place as Mathematics teacher. Miss Robinson is going away to take her "Dartmouth degree."

Miss Welsh entertained her Sunday school class during Vesper hour one night last week.

Sewell Combs was pleasantly surprised by a little party at his table Monday night in celebration of his birthday.

Our sale only lasts 15 days come early. Rhodus and Hayes.

Miss Meddie Ovington Hamilton of Chautauqua, N. Y., gave the lecture Monday morning in beautiful and simple language on Lowell's "Visions of Sir Launfal." She talked later to some of the Normal classes also.

DEATH OF FORMER RESIDENT

Daniel K. Bogie, formerly of Kentucky, died at his home in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 19, 1911, at the age of 65, after an illness of only a few weeks. He was born in Madison county in 1845 where he spent his boyhood days. His ancestor was a pioneer on lower Silver Creek, and built Bogie's old mill which yet stands. The stone residence built in 1776 at the mouth of Bogie Branch is also standing.

He went to Clay County, Missouri, in 1868, and later was married to Miss Amanda Keller. Until 1904 he spent his life as a farmer and then moved to Kansas City, Mo., where his brother, Dr. M. A. Bogie, lives. He is survived by a widow and three children, Marcus of Oklahoma, Harry and Keller Bogie.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Everose, Ky.

Jan. 27, 1911.

Editor of The Citizen,

Berea, Ky.

I was very much pleased with your article of recent date concerning the Adams County scandal. We mountain people as a rule have to bear the brunt of newspaper notoriety, but it seems that Adams County, Ohio, is not far ahead of us in morals. You deserve much credit for this article.

The Citizen as a whole is improving. The new serial is very interesting and the short copyright sketches by Edwards are full of useful information. I wish that there might be more of them.

Raymond Davidson.

The Square Deal Store

Best Patent Flour \$.65

Meal, per bu.60

Potatoes, per bu.65

1 can salmon and 2 cans apples .25

Any 3 of the following 10c

goods for24

Macaroni, jell-o, dates and peanut

butter.

3 boxes of evaporated apples

or Peaches25

For other prices equally as good, call in person on

MRS. SALLIE FOWLER

PATENTS

To The NEWLY-WEDS

Young Folks, Old Folks and Beginners

¶ Here is your opportunity to start housekeeping or to keep on keeping house. ¶ During the month of January, 1911, I will refund railroad fare or livery hire, not to exceed fifty miles, to anyone who comes to my store and makes a purchase of not less than a fifty dollar outfit from my complete stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, STOVES, RANGES, WALL-PAPER, BUGGIES, HARNESS, PIANOS AND ORGANS.

¶ I furthermore promise and guarantee that I will furnish your outfit from a larger stock and lower price combined than you can find anywhere on a radius of fifty miles, Sears Roebuck not excepted.

¶ To make the proposition equal to all I will give on the same basis, to those who have no carefare to pay, a premium which shall equal an average refund.

¶ If you want to buy, all I ask is for you to look through my line and hear the price. The rest is easy.

I BUY, SELL, RENT OR EXCHANGE.

R. B. Chrisman
"THE FURNITURE MAN"

BEREA,
KY.

Demand that the State be Redistricted

Disgrace of Present Apportionment—Where Blame Lies—Need of Election of Strong Men to Legislature.

By C. S. WILSON

Up to Next Legislature
At the coming November Election one hundred State Representatives and a part of the thirty-eight State Senators are to be elected. Into their hands will be given the power to re-district the State both as to National and State Representative districts, as well as State Senatorial districts.

Proper Basis

Our present apportionment is a shame and a disgrace to any civilized country. Kentucky now has a population of 2,289,905. Thus it will be seen that an honest division of state representative districts will give one representative to each 22,899 inhabitants; one state senator to each 60,260 inhabitants and one representative in the National Congress to each 208,173 inhabitants. Look for one moment if you dare at the figures as the districts now stand. They are enough to make every Kentuckian blush with shame and to brand as unhy and unworthy servants every member of the General Assembly who casts his vote either to bring upon the State or to perpetuate such an unfair, unjust and un-American division as we now have.

What the Figures Are

Hancock County with her 8,512 inhabitants has one State Representative, while the counties of Bell, Harlan, Leslie and Perry with their combined population of 57,244 have but one representative. The county of Warren with its 30,579 inhabitants has two representatives, while the county of Whitley with its 31,932 population is refused a representative and is combined with the county of Knox which has a population of 22,118 to make one representative district. The State Senatorial districts are fully as unjust, as are all of our Congressional districts. The 14th State Senatorial district composed of the counties of Nelson, Shelby and Spencer with a population of 42,-

declared unconstitutional.

Governor Exonerated

How can any party go before the people with such a record? The present Governor of the State has done his whole duty in this matter. He has urged and plead for a districting measure that would reflect credit upon the party which enacted it and upon the Commonwealth, but all his entreaties went by unheeded.

5th Article—The Great Bible—An Attractive Book—In Hands of Rich and Poor—Progress in Religious Opinion Indicated.

By PROF. JAMES ROOD ROBERTSON

The One Thing Needful

None of the Bibles which have been described thus far were allowed to circulate for any great length of time, because something was always found in them which displeased the King or the authorities of the church. The only Bible that could meet the need and continue in circulation had to originate with the authorities themselves.

The Great Bible

Such a Bible came into existence in 1539, the finest yet produced in appearance and workmanship and called, because of its size, the Great Bible. It was a folio with pages measuring about 13 inches by 9.

Its Creators

The ruling spirits in the creation of this Bible were Thomas Cromwell, the minister of Henry VIII, and Thomas Cranmer, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The literary part was entrusted to Miles Coverdale who came nearest to meeting the requirements for such a work of any of the band of reformers who seemed to have control of the scholarship of that day.

Opposition in France

France was selected as the place to do the work because of better advantages for high grade workmanship, and the King consented on condition that no "private or unlawful opinions" should be printed. It was not possible, however, to escape the activity of the Roman church in that country and soon Coverdale wrote to Cromwell that they "be daily threatened and look ever to be spoken with." The stroke came soon and Coverdale and his assistants were compelled to flee. The sheets already printed had been sent to England and those that fell into the hands of the enemy were sold as waste paper and finally reached England, where the Bible was completed.

Its Wide Use

This Great Bible had for its title "The Byble in Englyshe, that is to saye the content of all the Holy Scripture bothe of ye Olde and Newe Testamente truly translated after the vertye of the Hebrew and Greeke textes in the forsayde tongues." This Bible passed through at least seven editions and it is estimated that over 20,000 copies were printed and sold. The King ordered copies to be placed in all the churches in England and the curates were urged to study and, "to provoke, stir and exhort every person to read the same."

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

8 to 10th, in which fifteen southern states will take part. There is to be a discussion by prominent men, of the resources of the south and her relation to the rest of the world. This indicates that Dixie is awakening and the plans discussed will, if followed, no doubt materially aid in placing the south on a par commercially with the east, north and west.

NEW RULER FOR CANADA

The long doubt is settled at last as to the future ruler of Canada. It is officially announced that the Duke of Connaught, the brother of the late King, Edward VII and uncle of the present King George V, is to succeed Earl Grey, the present Governor General, in September. It is also reported that the Duke will be appointed Regent during the absence of the King in India for his Indian coronation.

FRESH OUTBREAK

The rebellion in Mexico that seemed to be on the decline for some weeks has recently assumed new proportions, a town in Lower California, Mexico, having been captured by the insurgents.

ALIGHTS ON THE WAVES

Aviator McCurdy who has been preparing for some time to make the trip from Key West, Florida, to Havana, Cuba, made his attempt, Monday, and succeeded in covering eighty of the ninety miles. Owing to failure of his lubricating oil, he was forced to alight, which he did in safety ten miles from the shore; the specially constructed pontoons which were attached to his aeroplane, keeping him out of the water until he was rescued by a torpedo boat destroyer which was following him. McCurdy, although he did not reach the goal, has broken the world's record for distance flown over water in a heavier than air machine.

TO RULE OR RUIN OR BOTH

Murphy and his wing of New York Democracy are standing pat for Sheehan in the Senatorial contest. The insurgents are also holding their ground. Tammany is unmoved by any appeals from the democracy of the union at large, and seems to be determined to fulfill all pre-election prophecies uttered by the Republicans.

ONLY A SPASM

There is no cleaning up for Illinois. Browne was tried twice and not convicted, Clark once and not convicted, Erbstein twice and not convicted, Lorimer may hold his seat in the Senate and now the hopes that Uncle Joe's home county was repented and that there would be a clean up like that in Adams County, Ohio, are blasted. They say, "its no use, juries won't convict."

ITS UP TO THE DEMOCRATS

The reciprocity treaty with Canada, details of which are given on page two, is before Congress. All Republican platforms and promises from McKinley's last speech would lead one to believe that it would be hastened to its ratification by the Republicans. The stand-patters are still in the way. The President, who seems to have his fighting clothes on for once, will have to rely upon the insurgents and the Democrats. This is an opportunity for the Democrats to show their spirit.

Pardon.

The highest of characters is he who is as ready to pardon the moral errors of mankind as if he were every day guilty of the same himself, and at the same time as cautious of committing a fault as if he never forgave one.—Pliny the Younger.

Great Even in Fall.

He who is great when he falls is great in his prostration, and is no more an object of contempt than when men tread on the ruins of sacred buildings, which men of piety venerate no less than if they stood.—Seneca.



WONDERS NEVER CEASE

Bob Engle is Selling More Goods than Ever!

No Wonder

2 lbs. Coffee 35c.

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar \$1.00

Meal 30 cents.

Best Patent Flour 65 cents.

2 Cakes Soap 5c.

All Calicos 5c.

50c. Work Shirts 35 cents.

\$10, \$15 Suits Clothes \$8, \$9.

Overcoats \$2.50 to \$7.

1000 Pairs Shoes 50c. to \$1.50.

Men's Socks 5 cents.

Only Two Reasons can exist why You should Trade at Engles,

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History of the English Bible

Fifth Article—The Great Bible—An Attractive Book—In Hands of Rich and Poor—Progress in Religious Opinion Indicated.

By PROF. JAMES ROOD ROBERTSON

The One Thing Needful

None of the Bibles which have been described thus far were allowed to circulate for any great length of time, because something was always found in them which displeased the King or the authorities of the church. The only Bible that could meet the need and continue in circulation had to originate with the authorities themselves.

Possessed by the Poor

The Bible sold at times for a low price for we find in an old church record of 1540 the entry, "Paid V. s. IIIId for a new book called a Bybly. Paid VIIId for a chain for fastening the saide book." The Bible was eagerly read not only among the learned sort and those that were noted for lovers of the reformation but generally all England over a-

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The man who takes to his heels is a coward, but it is different with a mule.—Philadelphia Record.

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SERIAL STORY

The Courage of Captain Plum

BY
JAMES
OLIVER
CURWOODIllustrations by Magnus G. Kettner
(Copyright 1910 by Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

SYNOPSIS.

Captain Nathaniel Plum of the sloop Typhoon, is harbored on Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, stronghold of the Mormons. Obadiah Price, an eccentric old man and counselor of the Mormons, who has been saying that Captain Plum has lied to him, is expected. Plum insists he has got the wrong man. Price ignores his protestations and bargains for the ammunition on board the Typhoon. Captain Plum is sent to deliver a package to Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. He agrees to show Plum the Mormon town, St. James. Plum sees the old and fat young woman in the darkness near Price's cabin. She disappears, leaving an odor of lilac. It develops that Plum's visit to Beaver Island is to demand payment of the amount due him for the loading of his ship some time previously by men whom he suspected of being Mormons. Burke, his mate, has been left in charge of the sloop with orders to remain at St. James until Captain Plum does not return within a certain time. Price takes Nat secretly in the darkness to the king's house, and through a window he sees St. James, the seven women who are the lady of the lilac, who Price says is the seventh wife. Price's actions lead Plum to believe that he is jealous of Strang. Plum calls at the king's office.

CHAPTER III—Continued.

Was there a tremble of fear in her voice? Even as he looked Nathaniel saw the flush deepen in her cheeks and her eyes light with nervous eagerness.

"I am sent by Obadiah Price," he hazarded.

A flash of relief shot into the woman's face.

"The king is at his office," she repeated. "His office is near the temple."

Nathaniel retired with another bow. "By thunder, Strang, old boy, you've certainly got an eye for beauty!" he laughed as he hurried through the grove.

"And Obadiah Price must be somebody, after all!"

The Mormon temple was the largest structure in St. James, a huge square building of hewn logs, and Nathaniel did not need to make inquiry to find it. On one side was a two-story building with an outside stairway leading to the upper floor, and a painted sign announced that on this second floor was situated the office of James Jesse Strang, priest, king and prophet of the Mormons. It was still very early and the general merchandise store below was not open. Congratulating himself on this fact, and with the fingers of his right hand reaching instinctively for his pistol butt, Captain Plum mounted the stair. When half way up he heard voices. As he reached the landing at the top he caught the quick swish of a skirt. Another step and he was in the open door. He was not soon enough to see the person who had just disappeared through an opposite door, but he knew that it was a woman. Directly in front of him as it she had been expecting his arrival was a young girl, and no sooner had he put a foot over the threshold than she hurried toward him, the most acute anxiety and fear written in her face.

"You are Captain Plum!" she asked breathlessly.

Nathaniel stopped in astonishment.

"Yes, I'm—"

"Then you must hurry—hurry!" cried the girl excitedly. "You have not a moment to lose! Go back to your ship before it is too late! She says they will kill you—"

"Who says so?" thundered Captain Plum. He sprang to the girl's side and caught her by the arm. "Who says that I will be killed? Tell me—who gave you this warning for me?"

"I—I—tell you so!" stammered the young girl. "I—I—heard the king—they will kill you—" Her lips trembled. Nathaniel saw that her eyes were already red from crying. "You will go!" she pleaded.

Nathaniel had taken her hand and now he held it tightly in his own. His head was thrown back, his eyes were upon the door across the room. When he looked again into the girl's face there was flashing joyous defiance in his eyes, and in his voice there was confession of the truth that had suddenly come to overwhelm whatever law of self-preservation he might have held unto himself.

"No, my dear, I am not going back to my ship," he spoke softly. "Not unless she who is in that room comes out and bids me go herself!"

CHAPTER IV.

The Whipping.

Scarce had the words fallen from his lips when there sounded a slow, heavy step on the stairs outside. The young girl snatched her hand free and caught Nathaniel by the wrist.

"It is the king!" she whispered excitedly. "It is the king! Quick—you

still have time! You must go—you must go—"

She strove to pull him across the room. "There—through that door!" she urged.

The slowly ascending steps were half way up the stairs. Nathaniel hesitated. He knew that a moment before there had passed through that door one who carried with her the odor of lilac and his heart leaped to its own conclusion who that person was. He had heard the rustle of the girl's skirt. He had seen the last inch of the door close as Strang's wife pulled it after her. And now he was implored to follow! He sprang forward as the heavy steps neared the landing. His hand was upon the latch—when he paused. Then he turned and bent his head close down to the girl.

"No, I won't do it, my dear," he whispered. "Just now it might make trouble for—her."

He lifted his eyes and saw a man looking at him from the doorway. He needed no further proof to assure him that this was Strang, the king of the Mormons, for the Beaver Island prophet was painted well in that region which knew the grip and terror of his power. He was a massive man, with the slow slumbering strength of a beast. He was not much under fifty; but his thick beard, reddish and crinkling, his shaggy hair, and the full-furred ruddiness of his face, with its foundation of heavy jaw, gave him a more youthful appearance. There was in his eyes, set deep and so light that they shone like pale blue glass, the staring assurance that is frequently born of power. In his hand he carried a huge metal-knobbed stick.

In an instant Nathaniel had recovered himself. He advanced a step, bowing coolly.

"I am Captain Plum, of the sloop Typhoon," he said. "I called at your house a short time ago and was directed to your office. As a stranger on the island I did not know that you had an office or I would have come here first."

"Ah!"

The king drew his right foot back half a pace and lowered so low that Nathaniel saw only the crown of his hat. When he raised his head the aggressive stare had gone out of his eyes and a welcoming smile lighted up his face as he advanced with extended hand.

"I am glad to see you, Captain Plum."

His voice was deep and rich, filled with that wonderful vibratory power which seems to strike and attune the



"No, Captain Plum, I Was Not Aware of It."

hidden chords of one's soul. The man's appearance had not prepossessed Nathaniel, but at the sound of his voice he recognized that which had made him the prophet of men. As the warm hand of the king clasped his own Captain Plum knew that he was in the presence of a master of human destinies, a man whose ponderous red-visaged body was simply the crude instrument through which spoke the marvelous spirit that had enslaved thousands to him, that had enthralled a state legislature and that had hypnotized a federal jury into giving him back his freedom when evidence smothered him in crime. He felt himself sinking in the presence of this man and struggled fiercely to regain himself. He withdrew his hand and straightened himself like a soldier.

"I have come to you with a grievance, Mr. Strang," he began. "A grievance which I feel sure you will do your best to right. Perhaps you are aware that some little time ago—about two weeks back—your people boarded my ship in force and robbed me of several thousand dollars' worth of merchandise."

Strang had drawn a step back.

"Aware of it!" he exclaimed in a voice that shook the room. "Aware of it!" The red of his face turned purple and he clenched his free hand in sudden passion. "Aware of it!" He repeated the words, this time so gently that Nathaniel could scarcely hear them, and tapped his heavy stick upon the floor.

"No, Captain Plum, I was not aware of it. If I had been—" He shrugged his thick shoulders. The movement, and a sudden gleam of his teeth through his beard, were expressive enough for Nathaniel to understand.

Then the king smiled.

"Are you sure—are you quite sure,

Captain Plum, that it was my people who attacked your ship? If so, of course you must have some proof?"

"We were very near to Beaver Island and many miles from the mainland," said Nathaniel. "It could only have been your people."

"Ah!"

Strang led the way to a table at the

further end of the room and motioned Nathaniel to a seat opposite him.

"We are a much persecuted people, Captain Plum, very much persecuted indeed." His wonderful voice trembled with a subdued pathos. "We have answered for many sins that have never been ours, Captain Plum, and among them are robbery, piracy and even murder. The people along the coasts are deadly enemies to us—who would be their friends; they commit crimes in our name and we do not retaliate. It was not my people who waylaid your vessel. They were fishermen, probably, who came from the Michigan shore and awaited their opportunity of Beaver Island. But I shall investigate this; believe me, I shall investigate this fully, Captain Plum!"

Nathaniel felt something like a great choking fist shoot up into his throat. It was not a sensation of fear but of humiliation—the humiliation of defeat, the knowledge of his own weakness in the hands of this man who had so quickly and so surely blocked his claim. His quick brain saw the futility of argument. He possessed no absolute proof and he had thought that he needed none. Strang saw the flash of doubt in his face, the hesitancy in his answer; he divined the working of the other's brain and in his soft voice, purring with friendship, he followed up his triumph.

"I sympathize with you," he spoke gently, "and my sympathy and word shall help you. We do not welcome strangers among us, for strangers have usually proved themselves our enemies and have done us wrong. But to you I give the freedom of our kingdom. Search where you will, at what hours you will, and when you have found a single proof that your stolen property is among my people—when you have seen a face that you recognize as one of the robbers, return to me and I shall make restitution and punish the evil-doers."

So intensely he spoke, so filled with reason and truth were his words, that Nathaniel thrust out his hand in token of acceptance of the king's terms. And as Strang gripped that hand Captain Plum saw the young girl's face over the prophet's shoulder—face white as death in its terror, that told him all he had heard was a lie.

"And when you have done with my people," continued the king, "you will go among that other race, along the mainland, where men have thrown off the restraints of society to give loose reign to lust and avarice; where the Indian is brutalized that his wife may be intoxicated by compulsion and prostituted by violence before his eyes; where the forest cabins and the streets of towns are filled with half breeds; where there stalk wretches with withered and tearless eyes, who are in nowise troubled by recollection of robbery, rape and murder. And there you will find whom you are looking for!"

Strang had risen to his feet. His eyes blazed with the fire of smothered hatred and passion and his great voice rolled through his beard tremulous with excitement, but still deep and rich, like the booming of some melodious instrument. He flung aside his hat as he paced back and forth; his shaggy hair fell upon his shoulders; huge veins stood out upon his forehead—and Nathaniel sat mute as he watched this lion of a man whose great throat quivered with the power that might have stirred a nation—that might have made him president instead of king. He waited for the thunder of that throat and his nerves keyed themselves to meet its bursting passion. But when Strang spoke again it was in a voice as soft and as gentle as a woman's.

"Those are the men who have victimized us, Captain Plum; who have covered us with crimes that we have never committed; who have driven our people into groups that they may be free from depredation; who watch like vultures to despoil our women, wild wifeless men, Captain Plum, who have left families and character behind them and who have sought the wilderness to escape the penalties of law and order. It is they who would destroy us. Go among my own people first, Captain Plum, and find your last property if you can; and if you can not discover it where in seven years not one child has been born out of wedlock, seek among the Lamanites—and my sheriffs shall follow where you place the crime!"

He had stretched out his arms like one whose plea was of life and death; his face shone with earnestness; his low words throbbed as if his heart were borne upon them for the inspection of its truth and honor. He was Strang the tragedian, the orator, the conqueror of a legislature, a governor, a dozen juries—and of human souls. And as he stood silent for a moment in this attitude Nathaniel rose to his feet, subservient, and believing at others had believed in the fitness of this man. But as his eyes traveled a dozen paces beyond, he saw the young girl gesturing to him in that same terror, and holding up for him to see a slip of paper upon which she had written. And when she had caught his eyes she crumpled the paper into a shapeless ball and tossed it just over the landing to the ground below the stair.

"No, Captain Plum, I was not aware of it. If I had been—" He shrugged his thick shoulders. The movement, and a sudden gleam of his teeth through his beard, were expressive enough for Nathaniel to understand.

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Strang led the way to a table at the

True Patriotism

By REV. DAVID F. NYGREN
Pastor of Swedish Baptist Church
Hinsdale, Ill.

TEXT—As free, and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliceousness, but as the servants of God.—I Peter II, 16.

Just as at Christmas and at Easter, we find many persons who revive their allegiance to religion, so we find a strenuous attempt on the part of many to resuscitate their sleeping patriotism, which they express in a great measure by fire and smoke, the heritage of our warring ancestors.

I would first say that this ought not to be so, all depending on what we mean with patriotism. If patriotism be of the right kind, we shall endorse it. If to be patriotic means to be loyal, not to a mere selfish cause, but to a general high and noble cause, then we endorse it. Our dear "U. S. A." though large, is not large enough. We would have the whole world, nay, more, all. As true servants we would be interested in all the possessions of our Master.

Christianity does not encourage particular patriotism in opposition to general benevolence. If it did, it would not be adapted for "the world." The duties of the subjects of one state would often be in opposition to those of the subject of another, and men might inflict evil or misery upon neighbor nations in conforming to the Christian law.

Christianity is designed to benefit not a community but "the world." The promotion of the interests of one community by injuring another—that is, "patriotism in opposition to general benevolence"—Christianity utterly rejects as wrong.

Still would not a doctrine of general patriotism be rational? We would answer in the affirmative. And Christianity does not appear to encourage the doctrine of being a "citizen of the world," and of paying no more regard to our community than to every other. That opposes to the natural and virtuous feelings.

If it were put in practise, it would not destroy confined benevolence without effecting a counterbalancing amount of universal philanthropy. Who indeed shall support and cherish and protect a child if its parents do not?

That speculative philosophy is vain which would implant these dictates by doctrines of general philanthropy. It cannot be applicable to human affairs until there is an alteration in the human constitution. Not only religion, therefore, but reason and nature, reject that philosophy which teaches that no man should prefer or aid another because he is his countryman, his neighbor or his child.

This is an idle system of philosophy which sets out with extinguishing those principles of human nature which the Creator has implanted for wise and good ends.

He that shall so far succeed in practising this philosophy as to look with indifference upon his parent, his wife and his son, will not often be found with much zeal to exercise kindness and benevolence to the world at large.

But to cherish and support our own children rather than others; to do good to our neighbors rather than to strangers; to benefit our own country rather than another nation, does not imply that by so doing we must injure other nations, or strangers, or their children, in order to do good to our own. Here is our point of discrimination which we will enlarge upon presently—a point which vulgar patriotism and vulgar philosophy have alike overlooked.

I dare not stop by saying that the right kind of patriotism would be to do good to my nation, and by doing this, not to do any menace to other nations. That would just simply be changing the Golden Rule to nothing.

By having this kind of an idea I would say: "Do nothing unto others." Then a person in order to be a general "patriotic" would need to do nothing."

No, our Christian way is better; it is the best. "Do unto others, etc." That makes a man take off his coat, turn up his sleeves and go to work! Not only so good that one does no harm; but so harmless that one must do good! Not only a negative to regard to not doing harm; but so strong a negative that one becomes a positive.

In the second place, I would say, not that it ought, but positively that it ought not to be, in regard to the way we show our patriotism. As we have mentioned this expresses itself in a great measure by fire and smoke, by noise and a general disturbance; this being the heritage of our warring ancestors.

The spirit of true patriotism does not find its expression in boasting of success in wars which were fought before we were born.

"Reason and experience both forbid us," said the father of our country. "To expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

To be true patriots is to bring the gospel to every creature, beginning in Jerusalem, our own land, and then to the uttermost parts of the earth.

It is related that when Columbus, on his historic voyage, was approaching the shores of the western world, a flickering light was dimly seen through the darkness by one of his sailors. "It may be," said Columbus, "that the faithful wife of some fisherman is waving a torch to guide him on his homeward way."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



WHAT PUSH CAN ACCOMPLISH

Interesting Story of First Experience
Philadelphia Millionaire on
Arriving in America.

The first experience of a millionaire merchant at Philadelphia, on his arrival in this country, aptly illustrated what push can accomplish. "When I stepped ashore from the sailing vessel," he said, "I was without money or friends. I spoke to a man on the wharf and asked him what to do. He replied:

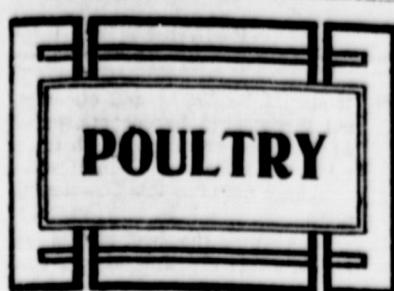
"Work, young man. Have you any motto?"

"No," I said. "What do you mean?"

"Every man must have a motto. Now, think of one. Go out and hunt for work."

"I started, thinking of a motto. As I walked along the street I saw, painted on a door, the word, 'Push.' I said:

"That shall be my motto." I did push at that door and entered an office. I was asked what I wanted. I said: "Work; and the word on your door gave me not only a motto, but confidence, and I ventured to ask you for employment

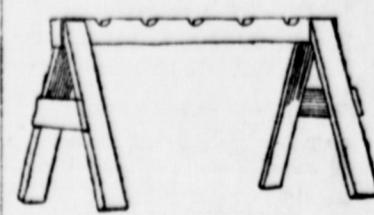


MOVABLE ROOSTS FOR FOWLS

Plan for Making Supports That Are Quite Inexpensive, Easy to Move and Keep Clean.

A practical plan for making movable roosts for the henhouse, given by Norton A. Allison of Kansas, in the Farm and Home, is as follows:

Take 2x4s of length wanted for width of roosts, cut notches 18 in. apart 1 1/2 in. deep by 1 in. wide and make same as saw horse. Use 1x3s of length wanted for roosts to put in



Horse For Roosts.

notches. Have two benches for short roosts, more for long, if necessary. These roosts are easily cleaned, cheaply built and can be moved very quickly if necessary.

DESTROYING LICE ON FOWLS

By Using Rough Perches and Painting Killer on Top and Bottom Will Prove Effective Cure.

By R. G. WEATHERSTONE
We have found it much easier to destroy lice and mites when we use 2x4 perches. These are strong and the flat surface will hold quite a quantity of the louse killer, which is painted on the top and bottom of the perches every few days during the summer.

This will usually destroy the lice if it is attended to regularly, but if the hen house is an old one and polluted with lice by all means spray every crack and corner with the liquid lice destroyer.

The house should not be closed up tight while the fowls are in it immediately after using the lice killer, or the fumes will likely injure them. The red mites are one of the worst pests and painting the perches with the liquid louse killer will usually destroy them at the same time.

In the day time they may be found on the under side of the perches and under boards and in all cracks and crevices but during the night they come out and sap the lifeblood out of the fowls.

BLACK-HEAD KILLS TURKEYS

As There is No Known Cure, Bird Should Be Killed and Body Cremated—Cause of Disease.

(By E. F. KAUFF, Pathologist, Colorado Agricultural College.)

There has been considerable loss among turkeys in Colorado this fall from black head, or what is scientifically known as Entero-hepatitis. The name black head was given because the head is supposed to turn purple when the turkey is attacked by the disease. This we have found not always to be true. The name Entero-hepatitis was given on account of the greater diseased areas occurring in the intestines and liver.

The disease is caused by a single celled animal parasite called Amoeba meleagridis. The germ, or protozoa, is taken into the body through the food, or water, and becomes lodged in the mucous membrane of the cæcum, or blind gut. Here it produces thickening of the wall, due to inflammation, and later, ulceration. The liver becomes infected, and the infected areas, the liver cells, are destroyed. In a turkey dead of the disease the liver is enlarged up to more than twice its normal size. Over the surface will be noted whitish or yellowish green areas. These represent the areas of dead tissue.

Treatment—This consists principally in preventing the spread of the disease; when a bird has developed the disease there is no known cure. The premises should be as thoroughly cleaned as possible and all rubbish burned. Then, disinfection, as far as possible, with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid, or creolin. Sick turkeys should be isolated and not allowed to run around and spread the germs of the disease, and thus be the cause of others becoming infected. As there is no known cure for the disease, the turkey had better be killed and the body cremated. Feed should be given in troughs, rather than thrown on the infected ground, and thus increase the danger of infection. The watering troughs should be cleaned so that they can be thoroughly cleaned morning and night. An intestinal antiseptic should be given in the water. One teaspoonful of dilute hydrochloric acid to each quart of water, or one teaspoonful of the crystals permanganate of potash to the ten quart bucket of water, may be given.

Chickens for Early Season.

In some sections the farmers have an excellent opportunity to raise chickens for the early season, for their crops do not need much attention until after that time and the labor can be made to reap great profits from the fowls. Retain the best layers for the mothers and if the hens are not broody, which will probably be the case, use incubators and hatch ducks and chicks in time to reach the late winter and early spring seasons and then hatch out another lot for the spring season.

Hens Too Fat.

Hens, as well as some humans, sometimes get too fat to work. But perhaps that is not so often the cause of no eggs as many would lead us to suppose. While it is true that some flocks may be kept too fat to lay, it is more often true that not enough of the right kind of feed is used to produce good egg yields.

DRAINAGE NECESSARY TO PRESERVE ROAD FOUNDATIONS

Properly Constructed Macadam Roads Are Supplied With a Drain to Carry Off Surplus Water—Some Excellent Plans.

(By A. B. FLETCHER.)

Water should never be permitted to remain under a macadam road. It softens the foundation so that the broken stone is forced down into it by the wheels of vehicles, thus causing ruts to develop in the macadam. In freezing it expands and "heaves" the broken stone, destroying the bond and causing the larger fragments of stone to rise to the surface. As a result the material in the subgrade is forced up into the interstices, and in the spring the macadam will be found to be rough, irregular in shape, and weakened. There are several ways of removing the subsurface water, at least in part. Sometimes if the grade is raised in wet places the trouble will be lessened, particularly if porous materials are used.

Side drains may be constructed in the cuts on each side of the road, just outside of the limits of the macadam. These drains consist of narrow trenches, filled with broken stone or small gravel stones, with a pipe five or six inches in diameter near the bottom.

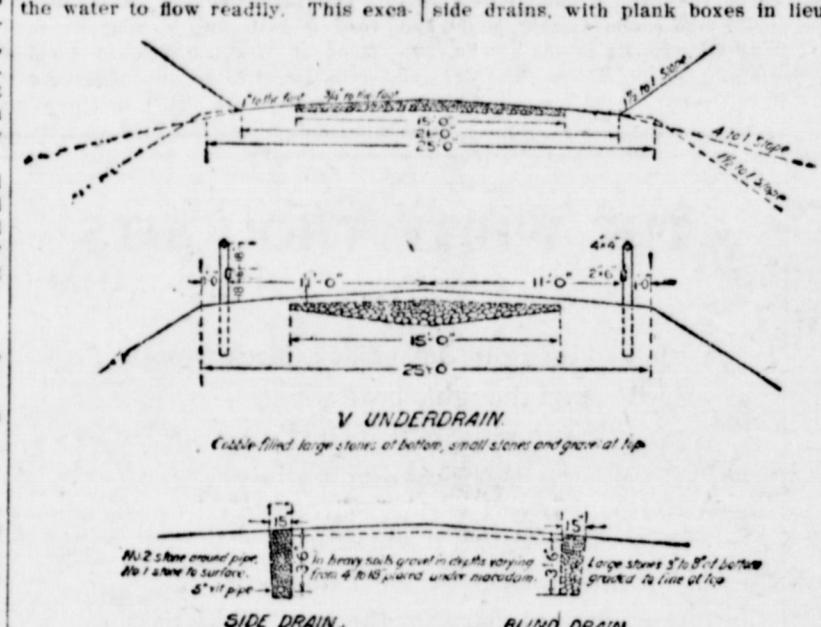
The pipe is laid with open joints, true to grade, and is carried to a proper outlet. Sometimes the pipe is omitted and the entire trench is filled with stones, in which case it is called a blind drain. Such drains serve to cut off the subsurface water before it can get under the macadam.

The subgrade may be excavated to the width of the macadam so as to be six to eight inches deep at the edges, and twelve to eighteen inches deep at the center. The surface will then have the shape of an extremely flattened letter V. The bottom should be fairly true to grade, so as to permit the water to flow readily. This exca-

were built with a telford base, regardless of any consideration of the requirements of traffic. It is now generally recognized that, except in unusual cases where the subsoil is full of water which cannot be drained out, the telford base is unnecessary except for purposes of subdrainage. A satisfactory telford foundation may be made by placing vertically on a layer of gravel two or more inches in depth, stones of fairly uniform size, not exceeding ten inches in width, six inches in depth, and varying in length from six to twenty inches. The stones should be set on their broadest edges, lengthwise across the road, and wedged rigidly into position by driving smaller stones into the interstices with mauls. Projecting points should be broken off with stone hammers, depressions filled with chips, and the telford rolled with a steam roller until it is true to the desired cross section.

Where the foundation of the road would otherwise be very bad, and no gravel or other like material is readily obtainable, or where an unusually substantial road is required to meet the demands of traffic, this form of construction is recommended. Under ordinary conditions it is much too expensive. It has been said, and there is some supporting evidence, that a rigid and unyielding telford base has the effect of an anvil, and that the macadam, under the pound of traffic, wears more rapidly in the ordinary broken-stone road.

Several other devices are sometimes employed to take care of the subsurface water, such as the center box drain, built of slabs of stone, and side drains, with plank boxes in lieu



of drain tile. Usually these are either too expensive or too unstable a nature to be recommended.

Every macadam road should be crowned, in order that the water falling upon it may run quickly to the gutters. It is also necessary that the shoulders should have the same slope as the macadam or perhaps a little greater.

For a road 15 feet or less in width it will be found satisfactory to have the center 5 1/2 inches higher than the sides, forming a crown of three-quarters of an inch to the foot. On roads of greater width it will be necessary to reduce the crown to one-half inch to the foot, or perhaps even less. The apex should be slightly rounded.

Another way of multiplying in part the effect of the subsurface water is to construct a foundation of telford. Formerly, nearly all macadam roads

were built with a telford base, regardless of any consideration of the requirements of traffic. It is now generally recognized that, except in unusual cases where the subsoil is full of water which cannot be drained out, the telford base is unnecessary except for purposes of subdrainage. A satisfactory telford foundation may be made by placing vertically on a layer of gravel two or more inches in depth, stones of fairly uniform size, not exceeding ten inches in width, six inches in depth, and varying in length from six to twenty inches. The stones should be set on their broadest edges, lengthwise across the road, and wedged rigidly into position by driving smaller stones into the interstices with mauls. Projecting points should be broken off with stone hammers, depressions filled with chips, and the telford rolled with a steam roller until it is true to the desired cross section.

Where the foundation of the road would otherwise be very bad, and no gravel or other like material is readily obtainable, or where an unusually substantial road is required to meet the demands of traffic, this form of construction is recommended. Under ordinary conditions it is much too expensive. It has been said, and there is some supporting evidence, that a rigid and unyielding telford base has the effect of an anvil, and that the macadam, under the pound of traffic, wears more rapidly in the ordinary broken-stone road.

Several other devices are sometimes employed to take care of the subsurface water, such as the center box drain, built of slabs of stone, and side drains, with plank boxes in lieu

of drain tile. Usually these are either too expensive or too unstable a nature to be recommended.

Every macadam road should be crowned, in order that the water falling upon it may run quickly to the gutters. It is also necessary that the shoulders should have the same slope as the macadam or perhaps a little greater.

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1855 Berea College 1910

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 64 instructors, 1365 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

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THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4 year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Vocational,	Model	Normal and	College
FALL—				
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00	
Room	5.60	5.60	6.60	
Board, 7 weeks.....	9.45	9.45	9.45	
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910.....	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05	
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 19				

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Dr. J. A. Mahaffey, of Sturgeon, Ky., for Representative of the 71st district, subject to the action of the Republican party.

JACKSON COUNTY

GRAYHAWK

Gray Hawk, Jan. 30.—D. Ward has recently moved near Berea to educate his children.—W. R. Engle and J. F. Tincher have gone down the Laurel River with seven hundred ties.—Circuit Court is over at Mc Kee with one hundred indictments. Most of them are for whiskey, to the shame of Jackson Co., and the good people living in it. It is hoped that the time will come when this terrible evil will be wiped out.—The Rev. Harvey Johnson of the M. E. church preaches at Gray Hawk every fourth Sunday. Every one invited to attend.—Mrs. Louisa Tincher is staying at J. B. Bingham's thru the winter.—John Ward has recently moved to the property vacated by D. M. Ward, and Geo. Ward has moved to the John Ward property.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, Jan. 29.—The Rev. G. V. Clemmons filled his regular appointment at this place, yesterday and today, and, considering the disagreeable weather, and bad roads, quite a number were out to hear him, which shows their interest in well doing.—Cole, Richardson, and Cook, our hustling merchants, have just received a big supply of goods.—Sherman Durham and family are going to Dry Fork, where the former will work on his new farm.—John Cook and family are planning to go to Florida.—Mollie Durham visited Mrs. J. W. Williams and daughter, Friday.—J. R. Durham visited his daughter, Maggie, who is in school at Berea, and stayed over night with friends, Wm. Kerby and family.—Granville Norvel, and wife, of Wallaceton, have been visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Huff, of this place, before going to their future home in Indiana.—Lewis McGuire and wife, of High Top, are visiting the latter's parents here.—Leonard Johnson, made his usual delivery run to Kerby Knob, today.—E. E. Durham and wife are visiting relatives at Wind Cave.—C. S. Durham, was surveying land on Oklahoma Ridge, last week.—There is a new and very severe fever raging in this vicinity, known as the Illinois-Indiana fever.—Thomas Durham has sold his farm to his brother, Pendleton, and will leave for Indiana in a few days.—Albert Isaacs, and wife of Indiana have been visiting the latter's parents, Rev. and Mrs. G. V. Clemmons.—Mr. and Mrs. George Richardson are being congratulated over the arrival of a son at their home, the 9th inst.—J. W. Abrams and Jesse Durham, are having fine success dealing in fur.

ISAACS

Isaacs, Jan. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Allen were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, Thursday night.—Ted Brewer visited H. C. Davis, Friday. Mr. Brewer is moving to Pond Creek.—It is reported that Preston Shepherd is very ill with pneumonia.—W. H. Campbell is preparing to move to Indiana.—Moses Edwards has sold his entire stock of goods to his son, George.—A two weeks' series of meetings was held at Green Hill recently by the Rev. Messrs. A. Cornelius and G. P. Hacke.—R. L. Davis has bought M. A. Riley's interest in his steam mill.—The mumps and measles are very

plentiful in this community.—The Holiness people have been holding a series of meetings at Seven Pines.

ANNVILLE

Anville, Jan. 30.—The roads are very bad this winter because of much rain.—Mrs. Charles Smith from Green Hall was visiting her sister, Mrs. Belcher, Sunday.—Charley Knox, a traveling salesman, spent Sunday at John Medlock's.—The school at Annville Academy, taught by Mr. DeHollander and Miss Tracy, is progressing nicely, with over 100 enrolled.—Charley and Elden Davidson from Peoples are attending school here.—The Misses Etta Medlock, Lizzie Johnson and Lizzie Ingram attended Christian Endeavor here Sunday night and spent the night with Miss Mattie Medlock. They report a good time.—Those who enjoyed a nice flinch game Saturday night at the Medlock home were Charley and Elden Davidson, Jesse Truitt, Edward Strong, Leonard and Mattie Medlock and Mollie Johnson.—Berry Little from McKee visited friends in Annville, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy E. Rader are home again after an absence of six months. They are soon to be citizens of Annville.—Leonard and Pearl Goodman who are attending school here visited home folks, Saturday and Sunday.—Our Christian Endeavor was largely attended last night. Mr. W. A. Worthington led the meeting. The topic was, "A Missionary Journey around the World," and we had a very good meeting. About 8 new members were added.

OWSLEY COUNTY

RICETOWN

Ricetown, Jan. 21.—B. T. Huff cut his foot very badly last week.—H. B. Gabbard left for Hamilton, O., last Thursday.—Mrs. Annie Reynolds who has been in very poor health for over three weeks with bronchitis and pneumonia is some better now.—Floyd Lucas is teaching a subscription school at Esau, with thirty pupils.—The Rev. Messrs. Isaac Gabbard and Bill McIntosh preached at the Lower Indian Creek school house last Sunday to a large crowd.—Cordell Roberts and Arnold Helton preached at Grassy Branch the first Saturday and Sunday in this month. They have organized a church, the Missionary Baptist, with some twenty members.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reynolds are the proud parents of a fine eleven pound boy. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are planning to go to Missouri this spring.—There has been much lagrige in our vicinity for the past few weeks. Jas. R. Gabbard has been sick with it for a few days.—Albert Bowman of Perry County was here last week.—Mrs. Martha Wilson of Cow Creek is visiting relatives here.—Logan Eversole was at Tallegea one day last week on business.—Wm. Reynolds sold Joe Johnson a fine yoke of oxen.

SOUTH BOONEVILLE

South Booneville, Jan. 30.—Miss Jennie Minter who recently purchased a farm in the Blue Grass will move to it as soon as there comes a tide in the river as she is expecting to move in a boat.—Colonel Moore is not expected to live, because of injuries received by falling slate in a coal mine over a year ago.—Miss Annie Caywood is very sick.—Our P. T. P. M. Frye, is holding an examination at Booneville today for common school diplomas.—Sanford Townland is hauling and rafting ties.—Pleasant Abshear has made another addition to his mill by purchasing a new engine.—J. B. Rosner is soon to be a resident of this place.

MADISON COUNTY

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Clarence Thorpe who has been visiting her father and mother for the past two weeks will leave for her home to-day in Breathitt County.—Mrs. Lizzie Kimberlain visited her parents at Hugh the latter part of last week.—Miss Etta Lamb who was operated on by the Gibson doctors three weeks ago is able to be with her home folks again.—Mrs. Lamb will be able in a few weeks to go to her home in Germantown, Ohio.—Mrs. George Reynolds and Miss Marguerite Ridel left last Saturday for their home in Richmond, Ind.—Miss Dora Hudson spent Saturday with her cousin, Mrs. Martha Hudson.—The Rev. P. N. Taylor filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church, Saturday and Sunday.—Kenneth Lunsford is erecting a new dwelling and store house. He will soon be ready for business.—Gorda and Emma Ogg who are visiting relatives and friends in our midst will leave in a few weeks for Iowa.—The Rev. G. D. Combs has been holding a week's meeting at the Christian church. The services closed Sunday night with twelve additions.—Wal-

ter Jones is visiting his brother, Marion Jones.—Estill Jones, one of Berea's students, visited at T. M. Jones' over Sunday.—Mrs. Eva Jones was in Berea a part of last week.—Mrs. Mollie Hale of Clover Bottom spent Thursday night with her brother, Luther Kimberlain.—Gussie Rucker of Moto attended church here last week.—Curt Bengo made a business trip to Richmond, Thursday.

BIG HILL

Big Hill, Jan. 30.—Miss Nannie Powell and little brother, Aaron, from Jessamine County spent last week with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Moss Estes.—Camel Neely and Miss Cinda Reece were united in marriage the 19th inst. Mr. Neely is a son of Mr. Joseph Neely and Miss Reece is a daughter of Mr. Joseph Reece, Sr. They both are well known here and well respected. This vicinity wishes them the best of success.—Philip and Wm. Hayes have gone to Lexington to spend a few days with relatives.—Leonard and Charlie Abrams have gone to Lexington with a load of tobacco for Philip Hayes.—A. J. Wilson has built a new blacksmith shop and gone into business for himself.—Mrs. Julia Hayes, Lucy and little grandson, Rea Abrams, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Moses Estes.—Aunt Cinda Baker is better.—Mrs. Lydia Asbury spent Sunday night with Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hayes.—The Rev. J. W. Parsons thinks he will be able to fill his appointment at Pilot Knob the second Saturday and Sunday in Feb.

KINGSTON

Mr. Chas. Bowman of Kingston died Jan. 10, 1911, after a lingering illness of consumption, at the age of 29 years. Mr. Bowman was a member of the Baptist church at Brush Creek, Rockcastle County, and had many friends. He leaves a wife, two children, father, mother, brothers and one sister to mourn his loss. He was

ton Baptist church, Sunday, Jan. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Botkins are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine boy last week.—Mrs. Mary Conn visited Mrs. Dora Davis last Monday.—Widow Kelley is very low with pneumonia fever.—Mrs. Mary Gaffney and children were guests of G. E. Brockman and family last week.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)

TERRIBLE CRIME

The home of Mrs. Nannie Holbrook near Mayfield was entered, Sunday night, by a brutal negro who criminally assaulted both Mrs. Holbrook and her twelve year old daughter. The fiend staid in the house all night, having cut the telephone wires before he entered, to prevent the alarm being given. He made his escape.

O'REAR ENDORSED

The Republican Convention of Ohio County met, Jan. 28th, to nominate delegates to the District State Senatorial Convention, endorsed Judge Ed C. O'Rear for the Republican nomination for Governor. This is thought to be the first real gun in the O'Rear campaign.

CHRISTMAS SEALS

The number of Christmas seals sold by the Kentucky Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was nearly 250,000. All the money realized from these sales is used for the prevention of consumption and this year the part realized by the Kentucky Association is about \$900. The money will be used for giving free stereopticon lectures on the disease and its prevention.

L. & N. TRY'S TELEPHONE DISPATCHING APPARATUS

The Louisville and Nashville railroad is installing a complete equipment of Western Electric telephone train dispatching apparatus to cover the Cumberland Valley and Kentucky

Home Course In Health Culture

IV.—Nursing In the Home

By EUGENE L. FISK, M. D.

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It should be bright and cheerful, but not incumbered by carpets, upholstered furniture or curtains. In the grave crises of disease the slightest confusion may turn the tide against the patient.

As a rule, the bed should not be placed against a wall, but in the center of the room, so that access to the patient may be had on both sides and a free circulation of air permitted.

In pneumonia the room should be ventilated freely. The pneumonia patient cannot catch cold. Cold air seems to be a specific for the disease, and it is now the chief reliance in treatment.

In acute bronchitis or laryngitis, however, cold air appears to be irritating, and, while the room should have a constant supply of fresh air, it should be warmed.

Taking the Temperature.

The temperature is best taken in the rectum for accurate results, although a five minute exposure in the armpit or groin will usually give an accurate register unless the surface of the body is affected by an acute chill. If the temperature is taken in the mouth the instrument should be placed deeply under the tongue and the lips tightly closed and kept closed until the thermometer is removed. No matter what style of thermometer is used, it should be left in the mouth three to five minutes. Never take the mouth temperature immediately after administering cold drinks.

Bathing the Invalid.

A great deal of comfort is afforded the invalid by a daily bath where the condition warrants it. When the patient is feeble one part of the body at a time may be quickly and gently bathed. Alcohol and water, equal parts, with gentle massage, is often refreshing and restorative.

The hot pack, cold pack and cold bath for reduction of temperature should be used only under the advice and direction of the physician. In mild fever, however, sponging the body with cold or tepid water or alcohol and water will prove grateful and often reduce fever.

Diet in Fever, Etc.

People are often at a loss what to give a fever patient to eat. In acute fever caused by indigestion or bowel trouble, especially in children, it is better to withhold food until the system has been cleared of poison. Some persons fear starvation if food is not given within twenty-four hours. A little barley water or plain boiled water is better than food, which will only remain undigested and add fuel to the fire. "An empty house is better than a poor tenant."

In protracted fever there is a great waste of tissue, and albuminous food is required to make good this loss. This is supplied by broths, soups, milk and eggs. Carbohydrates (starches, grains, etc.) are also needed, as they supply energy and lessen the waste of nitrogenous tissues. These may be given in the form of strained rice, strained oatmeal, crushed wheat and barley, partially predigested if necessary.

Beef tea cannot be relied upon for nourishment, but is a good appetizer and of some value as a stimulant.

Useful Invalid Foods.

Albumen Water.—Cut the white of one fresh egg in numerous directions with scissors, shake it up in a bottle with six ounces of pure cold water and a pinch of salt and strain through muslin. Useful for infants with acute gastro-intestinal trouble, when milk must be withdrawn.



THE TRAINED NURSE HAS LARGELY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TRIUMPH OF MODERN SURGERY AND MEDICINE.

tainable and some member of the family can rise to these requirements good results will follow if the physician's instructions are carefully written down and accurately followed. Printed blanks can usually be obtained of druggists on which to keep a record of the temperature, pulse, nourishment given, etc., or a blank may be obtained for this purpose. The haphazard administration of nourishment and medicine should be avoided.

Nursing in Chronic Illness.

In chronic diseases it usually falls to the lot of some member of the family to do the nursing. Here is where the physician should keep watchful eye open and see that the fearful tyranny of chronic invalidism does not exact an unnecessary sacrifice. The chronic invalid becomes self centered, lives in a world apart, where the bodily processes or infirmities fill nearly the whole field of consciousness. This self absorption and introspection are often unduly fostered and encouraged through tender hearted sympathy on the part of family and friends.

There are few diseases that justify the slavery that is so often imposed by the chronic invalid. It is the physician's duty to bring about a more normal relationship and lift his patient out of the rut of weak self pity and selfish tyranny over others.

Chronic disease is indeed a pitiable condition, and the physician should be the last to withhold sympathy or comfort, but his influence should be exerted to develop courage, patience and self denial on the part of the sufferer, to the end that other lives may not be needlessly sacrificed.

Persons who are called upon to care for invalids should be compelled to take proper exercise and rest. Many a nervous, ruined life can be traced to the exacting demands of some chronic sufferer. But the blame rests not so much upon the partly responsible invalid as upon those who permit such exacting.

General Measures in Sickroom.

The sickroom should, of course, be of sunny exposure and well ventilated.

Linseed or Flaxseed Tea.—Mix together three drams of unground flaxseed (linseed), thirty grains of extract of licorice and ten ounces of boiling water and allow to stand from one to four hours in a warm place. Do not boil. A little lemon juice and sugar and one or two drams of gum arabic will improve the mixture. This "tea" is especially valuable in acute colds, bronchitis, laryngitis and some forms of bladder trouble. It should be more generally used than is the case.

Beef Tea.—Take a pound of lean beef, free it from fat and fibrous tissue, cut into small pieces. Place these in a crock or fruit jar with a good cover. Add to it a quart of cold water and ten or twelve drops of dilute hydrochloric acid. Stand in a moderately warm place for an hour; then let it simmer gently for two hours more; then strain and season with salt and pepper, if desired. It should be administered hot, an ounce or two at a time.

Farinaceous Beef Tea.—To beef tea, prepared as in the formula first given, add a little well cooked oatmeal or cracked dust and serve hot. Barley water or rice water may be likewise enriched by beef tea.

Peptonized Foods, Etc.—Partial predigestion of milk, meat, oysters, etc., may be useful in certain conditions. This can be carried out by following the directions accompanying the peptonized preparations sold in the shops. Space does not permit of quoting other formulas, but those having invalids in charge would do well to study some nursing manual and lighten their labor, as well as assist the patient, by varying the monotony of the invalid dietary.

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made from Royal Grade Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE